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## SUMMARY.

1. In the prevention of typhoid fever there is a necessity for safe water supplies for 365 days in the year.

2. Unfiltered surface supplies may be exposed to a dangerous pollution for a few days or even for a few hours only.

3. Supplies derived by impounding surface waters and which depend upon storage alone to nullify the pollution of an inhabited watershed may be very dangerous in periods of drought and low water. The proportion of pollution is relatively greater at such times and the time of storage is greatly reduced.

4. Purification, whether by storage, filtration, or chemical treatment, must be efficient at all times, and this can not be assured without daily bacteriologic control.

5. It is essential that a daily quantitative estimation of *B. coli* be made, as a low bacterial count does not necessarily mean a safe water without absence of *B. coli*.

6. There is a necessity for close supervision of municipal plants by the State to correct structural and operative defects and insure a safe water at all times.

7. Bacteriologic control and State supervision would insure cleaning when necessary and should prevent the putting in service of slow sand filters before the *Schmutzdecke* is ripe.

8. In order to control typhoid fever and eliminate water-borne typhoid it is not sufficient alone to have a purification plant. In addition the purification must be efficient and the purified water must be available in all parts of the city.

9. The danger of dual water supplies is apparent, especially if the polluted supply is easy of access and the safe supply difficult to reach or expensive.

10. In protecting the public health, purification of the public water supply is usually primary and sewage disposal secondary, but often a judicious adjustment of the two agencies is necessary especially for economic reasons. Sewage disposal will rarely if ever make a sewage-polluted water supply absolutely safe, but is often an aid and sometimes a necessity to furnishing a reasonably good raw water for the purification plant.

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## A "PUBLIC-HEALTH WEEK" IN BALTIMORE.

Under the auspices of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland there was observed from February 19 to 26 a "public-health week," which included an exhibition and lectures daily on public-health subjects.

Several lectures were presented each evening to popular audiences assembled in the lecture room of the building of the above-mentioned faculty, and space was provided in the same building for housing the exhibit.

On request, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service sent exhibits, which included a number of models used in previous exhibits and certain charts and maps. The models were as follows:

1. Corner of rat-infested kitchen, with insanitary garbage barrel.
2. House and surroundings, showing rat infestation.

3. House and barn, showing antirrat devices.
  4. House screened against yellow fever.
  5. California ground squirrels and their natural enemies (wolf, coyote, hawk, eagle, snake).
  6. Quarantine machinery.
  7. Models of privies, sanitary and insanitary, including a full-sized L. R. S. privy.
- Other materials in the service exhibit were as follows:
1. Outline drawings showing the antiplague work in San Francisco, 1907-1909.
  2. Drawings showing the work against yellow fever in New Orleans, 1905.
  3. Colored drawings and halftone prints illustrating pellagra.
  4. A large map of the United States, showing the field investigations of the service during 1911.
  5. A "hookworm and privy chart," taken apart and with each leaf displayed.
  6. Charts illustrating the prevalence of smallpox in the United States.
  7. Charts showing the work of the Division of Pharmacology on drug standardization, etc.
  8. Boards carrying copies of available service literature, firmly fastened.
  9. Charts showing the work of the service on typhoid fever.
  10. Colored drawings illustrating trachoma.
  11. Chart illustrating recent researches on typhus fever.
  12. Chart and specimens showing Hygienic Laboratory work on embalming fluids.
  13. Companion maps showing the results of the cholera invasions of 1873 and 1911.

In addition to the above, there were miscellaneous photographs and colored drawings and prepared specimens illustrating the activities of the service in relation to the investigation of leprosy, plague, rabies, tuberculosis, animal parasites, etc.

Valuable exhibits were made by the health authorities of the State of Maryland and the city of Baltimore, all of the materials being arranged generally to demonstrate the causes of diseases, the symptoms produced thereby, the methods of transmission, and the measures necessary for their prevention.

The value to a community of the holding of a general exhibition on hygiene and sanitation was well exemplified, and the plan of observing a public health week as inaugurated by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland might well be adopted by the medical profession in other States and cities.

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### SALVARSAN IN FRAMBOESIA TROPICA (YAWS).

Consul Franklin D. Hale at Trinidad, British West Indies, states that in a recent report made to the governor and legislative council by the surgeon general special mention was made of the use of salvarsan at the St. Augustine hospital where from January to October, 1911, 500 cases of frambœsia tropica were treated with salvarsan in